

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

RECEIVED

OCT 30 1996

LAW OFFICES
GINSBURG, FELDMAN AND BRESS
CHARTERED
1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
TELEPHONE (202) 637-9000
FAX (202) 637-9195
TELEX 4938614 CABLE "LEGIS"

8201 GREENSBORO DRIVE
McLEAN, VA 22102
TELEPHONE (703) 821-3610
FAX (703) 821-7990

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY
CORRESPONDENT OFFICE
9, RUE BOISSY D'ANGLAS
75008 PARIS, FRANCE

October 30, 1996

J. THOMAS NOLAN
ASSOCIATE

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER
(202) 637-9133

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Mr. William F. Caton
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Room 222
Washington, D.C. 20554

Ex Parte

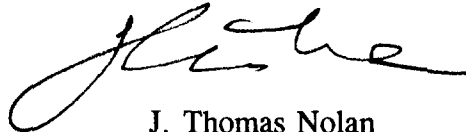
Re: Universal Service, Docket No. 96-45

Dear Mr. Caton:

On behalf of our client, Metricom, Inc., on October 28, 1996, I spoke with Mark Long, staff assistant to Commissioner Johnson, member of the Joint Board in the above-referenced proceeding. The substance of our discussion is contained in the enclosed presentation.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's rules, two copies of the presentation are herewith submitted for filing.

Sincerely,



J. Thomas Nolan

JTN:cn
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Mark Long

241

RECEIVED

OCT 30 1996

Metricom, Inc.
Presentation to Joint Board Members
October 30, 1996

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

I. Metricom and Ricochet Overview

Metricom is a young, rapidly expanding, technologically innovative company based in Silicon Valley. Metricom is a pioneer in the development of state-of-the-art, spread spectrum, unlicensed data communications systems operating under Part 15 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations. Metricom's frequency hopping, spread spectrum systems -- at the leading edge of technology -- offer a unique, license-free wireless solution providing cost-effective, intelligent and flexible local and wide area (regional) data communications for a variety of important applications in the public interest. Metricom urges the Joint Board to recommend to the FCC that carriers providing wireless communications services be among those carriers eligible to receive reimbursement through the universal service support mechanisms for services provided at a discount to requesting elementary schools, secondary schools, and libraries.

Metricom's Ricochet service is a communications service that provides local-area and wide-area connectivity, including Internet access, using Metricom's wireless packet modem technology. A Ricochet subscriber connects a small radio modem about the size of a TV remote control to the serial port of a personal computer. Using off-the-shelf software such as Netscape, which is provided with the modem, the subscriber has unlimited access to the global Internet (including the World Wide Web), gateways to popular on-line services such as AOL and CompuServe, and connections to other Ricochet subscribers and gateways, all at *user data rates* up to 28.8 kilobits per second. Additional Ricochet options include Internet e-mail accounts, fax service, and remote telephone dial-out capability.

Metricom's microcellular architecture frees Ricochet subscribers from the constraints of wired access. The subscriber's modem communicates with nearby pole-top units, which in turn relay the subscriber's information to one of many wired access points and into Metricom's high-speed wired data network. The subscriber can move from place to place and connect to the Internet at any time, without occupying a telephone line or paying any telephone charges.

Ricochet service is available commercially in the San Francisco Bay and Seattle areas and will be available soon in Washington, D.C. A number of colleges and universities across the country presently use Ricochet service.^{1/} Approximately 275 modems are in use in K-12 schools in the San Francisco Bay Area too, primarily to access the Internet (including the World Wide Web) and commercial online services, send and receive e-mail, and interconnect with the schools' wired local area networks. Each modem is able to provide service to multiple classrooms because it can easily be carried from place to place.

Under its K-12 educational discount program, Metricom offers an e-mail account and unlimited Internet access to a classroom for \$19.95 per month. The wireless modem can be purchased for \$199 or rented for \$10 per month. A one-time \$45 activation fee is waived when 10 or more subscriptions are purchased.

^{1/} Ricochet networks are installed at Austin College, California Polytechnic University, Oregon State University, San Francisco State University, Stanford University, University of Oregon, University of Miami, University of California at Berkeley, and University of California at Santa Cruz. Installation at George Washington University is partially completed. Ricochet modems give students convenient, portable, wireless access to e-mail, Internet, and local area networks.

II. Wireless Technologies Will Play an Important Role in Universal Service.

The Snowe-Rockefeller Amendment, now Section 254(h)(1)(B) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, sets forth a framework to ensure that schools and libraries have guaranteed access to information services. It does so by requiring all "telecommunications carriers" to provide access to information services to requesting schools and libraries at a discount, the level of which is to be determined by the FCC and the state commissions. Carriers providing such services at a discount are entitled to have their contributions to the universal service funding mechanisms reduced by an amount equal to the discount, or to receive reimbursement through the universal service funding mechanisms.^{2/}

Since Section 254(h), by its terms, applies to any "telecommunications carrier" that provides the types of service to which that section refers, the Joint Board should make clear in its recommendation to the FCC that the term "telecommunications carriers" includes not only those who provide the subject service by wire (such as LECs) but also those, like Metricom, that provide it by wireless means. Under the 1996 Act, a "telecommunications carrier" is defined as "any provider of telecommunication service." In offering Ricochet, Metricom is a provider of telecommunications service, because the Act defines "telecommunications service" as the offering of telecommunications to the public for a fee,

^{2/} It is important to realize that under Snowe-Rockefeller, unlike the other universal service provisions of the 1996 Act, carriers need not pass an eligibility test, or be declared a carrier of last resort, in order to be eligible for universal service support. Rather, *all* telecommunications carriers providing service to schools and libraries at a discount may be reimbursed through the universal service fund. See 47 U.S.C. § 254(h)(1)(B)(ii) (carriers may, notwithstanding the "eligible telecommunications carrier" restrictions of Section 214(e), receive reimbursement using universal service support mechanisms for services provided under Section 254(h)).

and defines "telecommunications" as "the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received."^{3/} Ricochet is a telecommunications service because it is offered to the public for a fee and meets all three components of the definition of telecommunications. First, it permits the transmission of information of the user's choosing; second, it permits that information to be transmitted between points specified by the user; and finally, the information is transmitted without change in form or content.^{4/}

Not only does the plain language of Section 254(h) apply to wireless telecommunications carriers as well as wireline carriers, there are sound policy reasons for including wireless carriers within the scope of that provision. Wireless technologies are an

^{3/} 47 U.S.C. § 153(43), (44), (46).

^{4/} It appears that Ricochet service is a commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) as the FCC has defined that term. To be classified as a CMRS, a service must be (1) a mobile service provided for profit; (2) available to the public; and (3) interconnected with the Public Switched Network (PSN). 47 C.F.R. § 20.3(2) (1995); Implementation of Sections 3(n) and 332 of the Communications Act - Regulatory Treatment of Mobile Services, *Second Report and Order*, 9 FCC Rcd 1411 (1994) ("*Second CMRS Order*"). Not surprisingly, the FCC has ruled that unlicensed *transmitters* themselves do not constitute a CMRS. *Second CMRS Order*, 9 FCC Rcd at 1424 (¶7). The agency has not held that a *service* fails to qualify as a CMRS merely because it uses these unlicensed transmitters.

Ricochet service is a for-profit service available to the public and interconnected with the PSN. Ricochet modems will operate while in motion, and hence Ricochet service satisfies the literal definition of a mobile service; however, such a literal reading has been rendered unnecessary by recent FCC actions. The FCC has issued rules permitting certain wireless services to be classified as CMRS, even though the service is offered from fixed locations, and has an ongoing proceeding to permit a broader array of services offered via fixed radio transmitters to meet the definition of a mobile service within the scope of CMRS. Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Permit Flexible Service Offerings in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services, *First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, FCC 96-283 (rel. Aug. 1, 1996). Metricom anticipates an acknowledgement that Ricochet is a CMRS in connection with this proceeding.

attractive choice for the education information infrastructure for a number of reasons. First, as many have realized, providing inside wiring -- given the current condition of many older schools -- may be prohibitively expensive, and may not be the best means to achieve the goal of access to advanced telecommunications and information services in individual classrooms.^{5/} Inside wiring may be especially costly in older schools because they may require retrofitting and may contain asbestos.

Second, wireless technologies can be significantly less expensive than wired connections in many institutional settings. For example, one Colorado study showed that providing Internet access to 14 rural school districts through wireless networks could save the schools nearly \$1 million over a 10 year period over the cost of wired access.^{6/}

Third, wireless technologies may mean quicker and simpler deployment of local and wide-area networks than wired connections. Wireless networks are easy to install, implement, and use. Metricom's Ricochet service, for example, offers an all-in-the-box package with Internet access included, and makes initial setup a 30 minute task instead of a major and costly undertaking.

Fourth, wireless technologies can provide flexibly configured, forward-looking networks that can grow with the needs of the educators and the availability of instructional materials. When a wired network is installed, the network bandwidth and the configuration

^{5/} Testimony before the Joint Board has estimated wiring costs at \$5 billion. *Communications Daily*, June 20, 1996.

^{6/} See *Allocation of Spectrum in the 5 GHz Band to Establish a Wireless Component of the National Information Infrastructure, Comments of the National Science Foundation Wireless Field Test for Education Project* at 3 (1996).

of network workstations and servers is essentially fixed. A wireless network, on the other hand, can expand over time in both bandwidth and in the number of workstations. Initially, installation can be limited to a few workstations which can be moved from place to place as needed. Additional workstations can be included at any time; bandwidth improvements can be achieved by upgrading transmission and reception hardware.

Finally, wireless technologies can provide solutions that involve entire communities, not just the schools and libraries. Teachers can work at home using portable wireless modems and gain access to school network facilities. Students with temporary or permanent disabilities who are unable to attend classes can use wireless modems at home or in specially equipped locations to benefit from computer-assisted instruction and to prepare and turn in homework assignments. Using wireless network interconnections, parent-teacher groups and interested members of the community can participate in educational oversight and curriculum development, and may take part in a variety of online discussions of educational and community interest.

III. Conclusion

Among the principles underlying the Administration's recent E-rate proposal is the principle that "[a]ll schools and libraries must have flexibility in procuring needed telecommunications and information services," and that universal service support must be technology-neutral, while giving "[a]ll competitors seeking to serve schools and libraries . . . equitable and non-discriminatory access to the USF."^{7/} This principle is important to Metricom whether or not the Joint Board adopts some form of the Administration's proposal.

^{7/} Further Comments of the NTIA in CC Dkt. No. 96-45, at 7 (Oct. 10, 1996).

Metricom urges the Joint Board to recognize the benefits of wireless technology in providing universal service to schools and libraries. The Joint Board should include a specific recommendation to the FCC that wireless service providers -- both licensed and unlicensed -- be among those carriers eligible for reimbursement from the universal service funding mechanisms for services provided at a discount to schools and libraries.

Wireless Issues in Universal Service

Metricom, Inc.

October 30, 1996



MetriCom

Metricom, Inc.

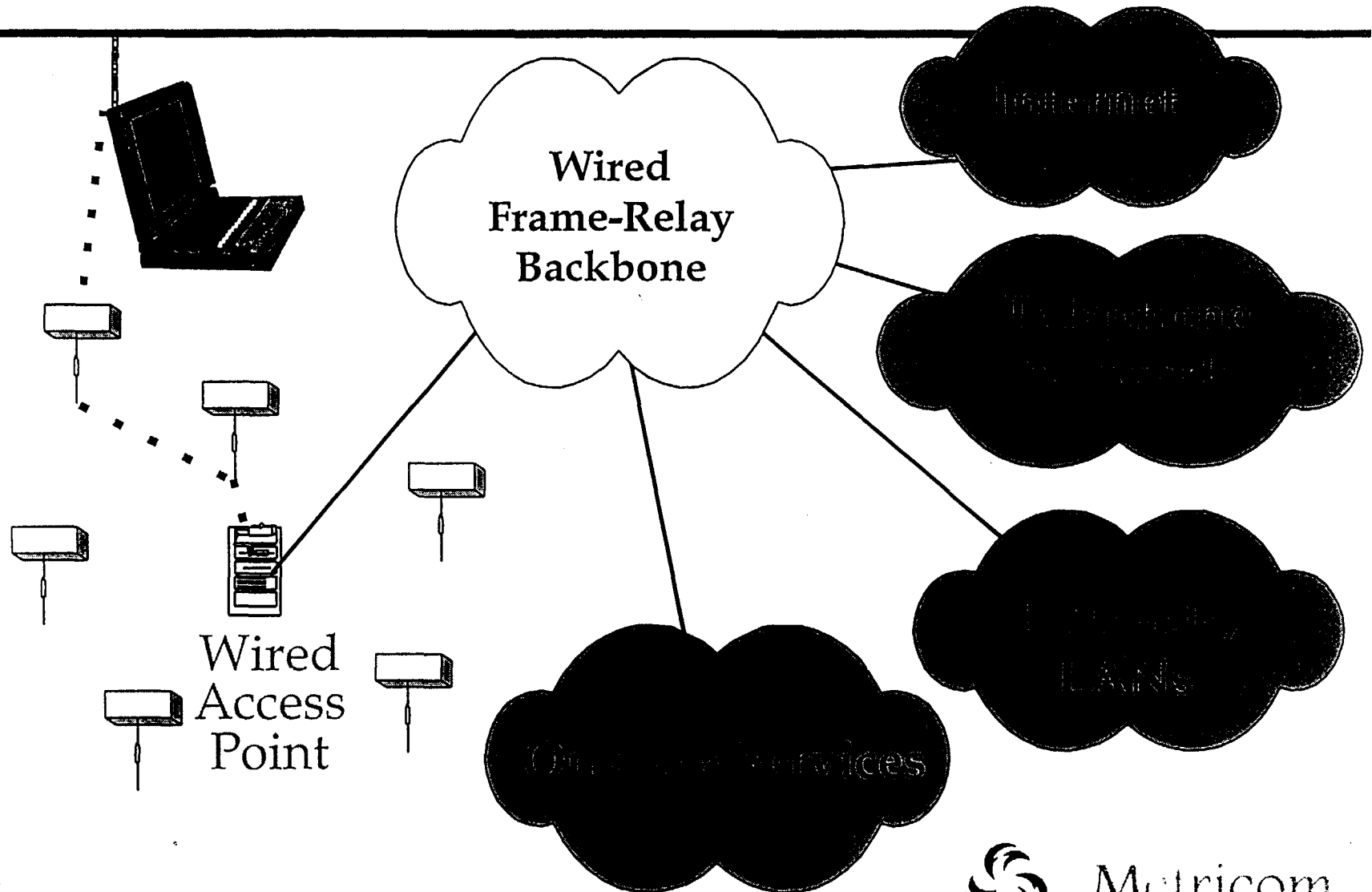
- Business objective:
 - To provide wireless wide-area wireless data communications access to the Internet, online services and local area networks.
 - Fast, affordable, easy-to-use.
 - Education, business, individuals.
- Availability:
 - San Francisco Bay Area.
 - Seattle.
 - Washington, DC (4th quarter, 1996)
 - More than 275 K-12 classrooms in Bay area.
 - Includes library and bookmobile use.

The Network

- 100% digital packet-switched network.
- Frequency hopping, spread spectrum.
- 902-928 MHz, unlicensed.
- Microcellular mesh architecture.
- Base stations on poletops and buildings.



Ricochet Takes You Many Places



Ricochet Features

- Standard Features:
 - User data rate up to 28.8 kbps at each station.
 - System capacity exceeds T1 circuits.
 - Unlimited Internet access.
 - Gateways to online services and LANs.
 - Connections to other Ricochet subscribers.
 - Fixed price.
- Options:
 - E-mail accounts.
 - Fax service.
 - Roaming.
 - Remote telephone dial-out access.

Educators Say...

- “Since our school isn’t wired...Ricochet has given my students a leg up...now they can use all the resources available to them.” (12th grade teacher, Los Gatos, CA)
- “After observing how I’ve been using Ricochet in the classroom, other technology teachers in our district have requested wireless modems and service for their classrooms” (Computer Science Teacher, San Jose, CA)
- “I use the Ricochet modem and service for about two hours every day to access e-mail messages, teach or do demonstrations.” (Technology Coordinator, San Jose, CA)

Statutory Framework

- Snowe-Rockefeller -- Section 254(h).
 - Provides for reimbursement for discounted services to schools and libraries.
 - All telecommunications carriers are eligible for reimbursement for services provided at a discount.
 - Services to be defined pursuant to section 254(c)(3).
- Metricom is a telecommunications carrier.
 - Ricochet transmits user's information...
 - Between points of user's choosing...
 - Without change in form or content.

Benefits of Ricochet to the School

- No inside wiring costs.
- Quicker and simpler deployment.
 - “Network in a box.”
- Flexible configurations, forward-looking.
 - Technology advances provided.
 - Capacity grows with needs of institution.
- True wide-area community networking.
 - School, library, home.
- Provides schools with an alternative.

Benefits of Ricochet to Universal Service

- Because of its low cost, selection of Ricochet service by a school can reduce universal service subsidies.
 - This reduction is made possible in part by Metricom's use of shared, license-free spectrum.
 - Free access to spectrum reflected in low service cost.
 - Simple technical rules permit innovative, low-cost technology.
 - FCC administrative processes are minimal.
 - Installation of networks possible nationwide.

Conclusion

- Recognizing the benefits of wireless, the Joint Board should recommend to the FCC that wireless service providers (licensed and unlicensed) should be among those eligible for reimbursement for services provided at a discount to schools and libraries.